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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

SOME DATA ON THE USSR FORESTRY AND  
 TIMBER INDUSTRIES, AS OF AUGUST 1951

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

## FORESTRY

USSR

The Ministry of Forestry USSR and VNITOLES (All-Union Scientific Engineering and Technical Society of the Timber Industry and Forestry) announce an open competition for the best proposals for mechanizing maintenance of newly planted or sown tree stands. Proposals must be confined to suggestions for new machines or adaptations of present machines which will be suitable for the maintenance of trees planted in clusters or in rows. The competition closes on 1 October 1951. Prizes ranging from 500 to 10,000 rubles will be paid to the winners.(1)

RSFSR

Pine forests are among Altay Kray's most valuable resources. Beginning in the center of the kray, they stretch in long green belts toward the southwest and into Kazakhstan. Within the kray, the area of the pine forests is approximately 1,100,000 hectares. Their value lies in that they reduce the velocity of dry winds, check the movement of sands onto the fields of the Kulunda Steppe, and keep the rivers which originate there free from sand.

Special measures are taken to conserve the pine forests. One of these is the restoration of wastelands covered with shifting sands, old burnt-over areas, and cutover areas. Until recently, this restoration was accomplished by planting seedlings grown in nurseries. But now a quicker, simpler, and cheaper method has been adopted: the sowing of pine seeds under cover of willows, which grow well on the sands. Experimental sowings of pine seeds in this manner have given good results.(2)

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## TIMBER INDUSTRY

Karelo-Finnish SSR

During the first 2 months of operations under the new timber industry wage system initiated on 1 June, productivity rose, equipment utilization improved, and earned wages increased in the enterprises of the Ministry of Timber Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR. In June 1951, output per production worker increased 22 percent and average earned wages rose 14.4 percent, as compared with June 1950.

Average norm fulfillment in basic operations rose considerably. For example, electric saw operators in felling and bucking operations met June norms 110.7 percent, May norms 100.5 percent; corresponding comparisons for tractor drivers were 116.7 percent and 106.5 percent, for winch operators 111.7 percent and 109.2 percent, and for drivers of haulage vehicles 125.8 percent and 86 percent.

At the Chalna Logging Center of Shuysko-Vidanskiy Timber Management, 548 workers produced 10,336 cubic meters of timber, or an average of 18.5 cubic meters per worker in June 1950. In June 1951, 507 workers felled and hauled 13,154 cubic meters, or an average of 25.9 cubic meters per worker.(3)

About three fourths of the timber felled by enterprises of the Ministry of Timber Industry Karelo-Finnish SSR is transported by water.

Utilization of the spring high-water period is especially important for floating operations. More than 100 dams control the flow of spring waters, and the rapids of some rivers are equipped with races.

Up to 40 percent of the timber is hauled directly onto the ice of lakes and rivers. This method eases and speeds up floating operations in spring. At this date, free floating has been completed on 101 rivers and 90 lakes; all floating has been finished in the basins of the Olonka, Suna, Shapsha, and Vodla rivers.

All 27 roadsteads of the republic were put on a two-shift schedule and uninterruptedly supplied with timber, with the result that the second-quarter rafting plan was met 104 percent. VKF-16 rafting machines, TSL-2 machines, Unzhelesovets machines, and TL-3 winches are used at the roadsteads for raftbuilding operations.

The most important consumers of timber were supplied greater quantities than planned. Lumber mills received 63 percent, home building combines 30 percent more than called for by plan.(3)

RSFSR

High earnings of timber industry workers are enabling them to acquire new household furnishings and to buy expensive articles. In Kovrovskiy Timber Management, Gor'kiy Oblast, more than 20 logging workers have purchased motorcycles.(3)

A timber combine has been delivered for experimental purposes to the Lisinskiy Timber Management in Leningrad Oblast by the Timber Industry and Forestry Technical Academy imeni S. M. Kirov.

By means of an electric saw, this machine saws and fells trees by itself. After the timber combine has done its work, the cutting area is left completely clean.

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First experiments with the combine produced positive results. Its productivity is about 50 cubic meters per day.(4)

In July, the Kirov Department of Glavlesosnab (Main Administration of Timber Supply) shipped more than 100 carloads of timber and ties for the construction of the Kuybyshev and Stalingrad GES and the Volga-Don and Main Turkmen canals.

Since the first of the year, the timber enterprises of Kirov Oblast have shipped more than 1.5 million cubic meters of timber for the construction projects.(5)

From Tomsk Oblast, 850 cars of high-quality Siberian timber have already been dispatched to the builders of the Tsimlyanskaya GES (6)

Since this year's floating season began, more than a million cubic meters of timber felled in the forests of Mari ASSR have been floated down the Volga. The builders of the Kuybyshev GES have received 62,000 cubic meters; 37,000 cubic meters have been dispatched to the builders of the Volga-Don Canal, and several tens of thousands of cubic meters to the builders of the Stalingrad GES.(7)

Felling has begun of the forests standing on the area which will be flooded after construction of the Kuybyshev GES. The first hundreds of thousands of cubic meters have been cut in Stolbishchenskiy, Laishhevskiy, Kuybyshevskiy, Tetyushskiy, and Alekseyevskiy rayons (8)

The construction of timber rafts, seagoing so-called cigar rafts, goes on day and night at the mouths of the Turka and Barguzin rivers, where the rafting roadsteads of Baykal and Barguzin timber managements of Burmongsolles (Buryat-Mongol Timber) Trust are located. Powerful steamers tug the rafts over Lake Baykal to the Angara. From there, the Baykal timber is dispatched to the builders of the Main Turkmen Canal and the Stalingrad and Kuybyshev hydroelectric stations.

In August, the Baykal timber floating workers tugged more than 50,000 cubic meters of timber for the construction projects.(9)

#### Kirgiz SSR

Timber floating has begun on the Chon-Kyzyl-Su, Zauka, and Bol'shoi Dzhergalchak rivers in Issyk-Kul' Oblast. The first few hundred cubic meters of construction timber have reached Issyk-Kul' Lake.

This season, Dzhergalchak Timber Management will float more than 10,000 cubic meters of timber down these three rivers.(10)

#### SOURCES

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2. Leningradskaya Pravda, 22 Aug 51
3. Moscow, Lesnaya Promyshlennost', 16 Aug 51

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- 4 Leningradskaya Pravda, 1 Aug 51
5. Ibid., 4 Aug 51
6. Moscow, Izvestiya, 9 Aug 51
7. Leningradskaya Pravda, 9 Aug 51
8. Ibid., 19 Aug 51
9. Tashkent, Pravda Vostoka, 29 Aug 51
10. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 18 Aug 51

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